LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A RECEIVER FOR THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL. MR. BARNES, THE COMPANY'S COUNSEL, REVIEWS THE CASE.

Judge Westbrook has decided to appoint a receiver for the Atlautic Mutual Lafe Insurance Company of Albany. The counsel for the Company, William Barnes, gives the following statement of its condition, and of the questions involved:

and of the questions involved:

The Company was formed in 1866 under the general law of 1853, and has been in business for ten years. It is not really, nor, as I believe, technically insolvent. The is not really, nor, as I believe, technically insolvent. The last report of the Company made it limitines \$1.148.353, and its assets \$1.252.016.71, showing a surplus of over \$100.000. The Superintendent of Insurance added \$5,500 to the liabilities, and deducted \$208.548.71 from the sasets, charging the surplus to a defence of \$110.385. The main question as to the assets turned on a deposit of \$102.548.71 in the itope insoling Company, a private burst in Albany. Teal had been reduced before the proceedings by \$45,000, which had gone into the assets of the Company in another form. There was a minor question as a the value of the real-satue owned by the bank, and the value of some mostages wild by it, in all about \$46,000, on which I think we satisfied Judge Westbrook. The greater question was about the deposit in the Hope Banking Company of waits James Hendrick, Vice-President of the Instrance Company, was Precident. This the Instrance Superintendent charmed had been illegatly deposited with the bank and was not a secure asset.

On the other hand the Company claimed that the net

On the other hand the Company claimed that the net providing for the establishment of the liability of Life surance companies gave the alternative of fixing the halolities enther at the net value of the policies or at the gross value less 20 per cent. Under the net valuation cameust was as stated by the Insurance Department.

On the other basis it was much less.
Judge Westbrook at the close of the examination merely pired the Company to have \$50,000 of the money depod in the bank samed returned to the Company. He said Then the proceedings will now stand adjourned unti-the last Tuesday of this month, and to a suit will then be dismissed, provided the claim against the Hope Banking Company of faither reduced by the payment of \$50,000 in cash, evidence of that fact to be presented to this Court. I don't do this because I think the Company is Court. I con't do this because I think the Company inside ent or it at this occur mismataged. I say again that I cutsider in Company solvent as regards its pointly sheders, that it was well managed and will company activately with any other company, but that in the present state of the public mind I thenk it best for the future prosperity of the Company that that course should be

The Comp. ny was unable to raise the amount named in the time limited, and Judge Westbrook deckled that under the Sastute be must appoint a Receiver. Mr. Barnes had not seen Judge Westbrook's reasons nor the

EATAL DRINKING SALOON FIGHTS.

Two homicide cases were on Judge Donohue's so had taken life asking in each case to be admitted to salesses. Edward Gire get into a quarrel with a friend named Peterseo, in a saleson in Suffeikest. They separated ad One returned and renewed the quarrel. Edward A .. Harrington, a peaceable religibler, attempted to interfere,

and don Harringson's scatta, in his collect case, Doniel J. Murphy quarrelled with the interest he killed, McCase M.C. shill, McCahol chased his until Murphy turn, Lend hit him with a brick, and McLahill deep of his b larles. The first bounded occurred Janes 3; the second on July 15. The motions for ball were adjourned to next Thesday.

PATAL PLAYING WITH A PISTOL.

Corener Woltman held an inquest yesterday aftermon in the Fifth-street Police Station upon the body of the young girl Belle C. Balriem, who was shot and third servant. It resulted in a verdict of accidental The story of the shooting, as it appeared in the evidence, is as follows: Bertha Lopel was a ervint in the house of Belle's father, at No result in the house of Belle's father, at No. 87 second-aver, where the two girls became very intente. On T-firsday evening hisy were taking begelber, her Belle fook a nanusone Smith & Wesson revolver on a our-out drawer, and after admering it, cacked it, as another manife to get the huminor down, and after ving it several times handed it to her companion, who longer it down with a some discharging the period. The interfered Belle Barriein's bead, She lived for two arrs, and was emechans about two manufes of fant time, it end nothing about the amounts. She was the only agrice of Mr. Barrain. The friends of the dead girlers in the interfered to blame the servant for the unformac sendent.

SAVED BY A CLOTHES-LINE

Neighbors were disturbed on Thursday night by foud quarrelling in the apartments of Francis White a laborer, of No. 262 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn, Tl. While and his wife. A window was raised. White cried "Is a you, I'll finish you!" and threw his screaming the fron the window. About six feet below the indivision a stretched se woman in falling send it, and to mately secreted in holding on to it. It was strengthing the below those was bad witnessed in occurrence. tes he loce those who lead with each the occurrence resemble from a lower window, and size was team dexhausted. Whit was arrested, and Justice Guck relay committed him to pait. "Yes," said the bris-"I admit that I threw her out. I did it because she me to it by her desipated habits. She is frunk althan with me. Lam tired of living with suca

COENELIUS J. VANDERBILT'S COMPLAINT.

In the suit of Cornelius Jeremiah Vanderbilt against William H. Vanderbill, Judge Donoine directed a part of the plaintiff's complaint to be stricken out, o the ground that it was merely the statement of evidence the complaint. In entering the order, Mr. Clinton, Wm. H. Vanderbilt's lawyer, after providing that the object able part be stricken out, added a provision that the tomator part be stricten out, added a provision that the plainfild serve on amended complaint. Scott Lord, on behalf of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, asked that this last provision be structed out, as the service of an amended companist might be considered a waiver of the plainting's views, a the courts hereafter should decide against Judge Donelius Furing. Judge Donelius from the such result, could arise, but reserved his decision.

THE ELLIS INVESTIGATION.

THE CASE OF THE PROSECUTION CLOSED AS TO THE THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK-THE PROPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 27.-In the Ellis trial

before the Senate to-day, Samuel B. White, Received of the Tradia Savings Bank, testified regarding the bondand mortgares and character of the assets which came to lifts. The witness was examined by Senator Prince as to the mortgages for Signor each of the Brooklyn property which did not realize Signor Senator Girard asket the witness about the mortgages given by the Trustees of the Bank, and inquired what was done with them. The answer showed a very to. In answer to Separar St. John, the witness said is four, a fish of Trustees, but more of them acknowle had to maring o ted as such, the Bank being ruled, apparby the President and Secretary. The witness the not pursually examine the property on which he for remarking the People's Savings Bank. Senator Woodli

testify remerting insecutifion of the People's Savings | forcess every day; that he had then between 400 Basis in 1873. He identified the report dated July 1, and 500 warriors, and said that he would seen ing the State stocks. Mr. Rogers, Secretary of the Bank, | tended to wait Howard, and then go to Lewcolled at the Department; witness conversed with Mr. iston and lack to Walla-Walla. The Indians claim to Ellis about Rogers; Mr. Ellis and the Maces agreed as have all the supplies they need. Joseph's catop is at the Eins about Ragers; Mr. Eills and the wiferess agreed as to floor is apparent inche leavy. The witness produced canyons of Tolo Creek, a few miles cast of Oro Fino and the report of the free produced.

General's online, was sworn, and produced the judgment- is very strong naturally and almost inaccessible fro in the case of the People's Savings Bank. A letter

eedings, saying that there had been a deficiency in the young men in that section had gone to join

lame South testified: Went with Mr, itsed to examine and at the People's Bank; did not agree with Reed; made Idaho.

the deficiency larger, not counting unpaid interest and trustees' bond as assets; sent separate report to Mr. Ellis; had no knowledge of Mr. Ellis caling at the bank; Mr. Ellis said the deficiency of 1873 had been made good.

Isaac D. French, Receiver of the People's Savings
Bank, testified as to the value of the assets he found and
the amount collected. He collected \$40,500 on the Trustees' bonds and \$28,986 24 on the mortgages.

HOW POSTAL-CARDS ARE MADE.

AT THE RATE OF A MILLION A DAY.

THE PRINTING, CUITING, PACKING, AND DISTRIBUT ING-INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE MANUFAC-TURE-5,000,000 CARDS MADE SINCE JULY 2 -HOW THEY ARE REGARDED BY THE POST-

OFFICE OFFICIALS. Almost immediately upon their introduction n this country postal-eards became a necessity to the people of the United States, and the wonder with many was, how they had so long done without what seemed in-dispensable when once obtained. The convenience and cheapness of the eards at once commended them to the popular mind and pocket; the demand in a very short time exceeded the supply, and it was months after the first issue before all the post-offices in the country were supplied. The first cards made, it will be remembered, bore a striking resemblance to blotting paper, and could be conveniently substituted for that useful article; but since that time many improvements have been made oth in quality and appearance.

The present contract for the manufacture of postalcards was awarded to the American Phototype Company, of this city. The Post Office Department for some time considered the propriety of changing the tint of the pa-per on which the cards are printed, but finally decided to retain the buff color which had been used hitherto. The manufacture of cards by the Phototype Company is now carried on in the second story of the old Tribune Build. ing. The office of this department of the Company's business is on the floor above, the entrance to witch is from the first story of the main building. The rooms in which the eards are made and stored can only be reached by passing through the office and descending a stairway.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE recently had the privilege

of witnessing the various processes of manufacture, a f which were pointed out by Mr. Bishop, the Superintend ut, who gave much information is regard to a sub upon which the cards are printed is made by the Parsons Manufacturing Company, of Holyoke, Mass., and is deivered to the Phototype Company through Woolworth & Graham of this city. It comes in sheets about 22 inches by 28 inches in size, and is packed in boxes containing about 2,000 sheets, and weighing 530 pounds each. After calendar in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, the men | the boxes are unpacked the first thing in order is the printing. This is done by two Hoc cylinder presses, each of which prints 40 eachs at a single impresorder to prevent any blotting or detacement. Now they are ready for the cutters, of which there are three, at present. By the first, which is a rotary cutter, the sheets are divided crosswise in ten strips contaming four postal-cards each. The sheets pass other. The strips are then collected in packages of 100 are then placed on the iron tables of the cutters, which sever them in the opposite direction. Of these cutters Fen packages of 100 sheets each, after leaving to rotary entter, are placed in the "under-cut;" a s pulled, which sets the muchinery in motion, and up es a heavy knife with a diagonal motion, and there are 400 postal-cards complete in a twinkling. A bit of binss is r-moved, allowing the mount puckages to be moved up a proper distance under the knife, and sunches convenient to be headled, and the edges ar arefully brushed to remove all dust and "feather." They then pass into the hands of eighteen garb, by who they are counted out into packages contains twenty-five cards each. Townty packages are placed in pasteboard boxes, which spain are packed in wooden boxes, containng from 1,000 to 25,000 cards apiece.

The presses are now printing about 1,000,000 cards a day. The contract requires that 1,000,000 cards shall be made fire day, if the demand is so great. This quantity presses are run about twelve or thirteen hours a day. The work was begun on July 2. The Pactotype Comyany is required to deliver the eards in boxes at the New-York Post Office, from which they are distributed. The con-tract is for four years from July 1, and the Company recives 6934 per cents for each 1,000 cards. The first deliv

artis caused a failing oil in the sale of straips of \$1.0 day. The daily sales of carris, he said, would allow a 50,000 on an average; on some days as major 00,000 had seen soid. There was a gradual mercass he sale of cards, and his had been the case hey were first introduced. Other causes best he demand for postal-cards had affected alle of stamps, the daily falling oil in which amounted mout \$2,000. These causes were the hard three and sale of stamps, the daily fathing of in which amounted it mbont \$2,000. These causes were too hard times and it sale of stamps by country Postmasters, which had re-cently been exposed. Postal-cards in this country coul-not fail to be a loss to the Government, because the were carried so far at a triffing cost. In England the had met with more success on account of the marked ter-ritory over which they had to be distributed.

THE INDIAN WAR.

JOSEPH STILL DEFIANT.

THREATENED MOVEMENT ON SHOSHONE VALLEY THE ROSHLES CONFIDENT OF DEFEATING GEN.

San Francisco, Cal., July 27 .- A dispatch from Lewiston, Idaho, of the 25th, received by the way of Dayton, Walin-Walin, Washington Territory, says: Licut, Dunweil, Mr. Landen and others have arrived with the mail and express from Pierce City, Shoshone bunty, Idaho, having left that place yesterday at 10 From Dunweil and Landen we gather the follow ing: Two men had come in from the Mussel Shell Mines about twenty-five miles cust of Couna's Grounds, and ren one and tweive in the other, coming over the Lolhosilles were found at different points near Pierce City, own, plainly indicating the presence of Indian spics. The means of defending the place are as nothing agains Bank. After much discussion Mr. Wooden withdrew his | properties and from some squaws and old Indians that and Cames Prairie crossing; that he was not going to leave the country; that be was increasing have as many as Gen. Howard; that he in the report of the Department Extandment of September 3, 1973, the September 20.

Shelten W. Sweeny, namazing clerk of the Attorneyand the middle fork of the Charwater. Joseph's position south or west. The approaches to his stock are difficult Was read from Superintensient Effis, dated September and appearantly well guarded. One of the old In-11, 1873, asking the Attorney-General to begin pro-dians referred to told Lieur. Dunwell that all the codings, saying that there had been a deficiency in the assets in 1871, and that the desirency had increased to date the same, and that the desirency had increased to date the complaint made by the Alterney-General alleges that the Bank had been in olvent for more than a year, but there is no record of the same on the Altorney-General register.

K. Lamb was resulted, and identified and read a copy of a cuter of October, 1875, from Mr. Rogers, Secretary of the Prophy's Savings Bank, offering to go down to he follower; also the reply of EMS, offering to go down to he for the same secretary also the reply of EMS, offering to go down to he for the trustees to seeme the deficiency in order that the proceedings to close the bank might be discontinued. On the following to close the bank might be discontinued. On the following a deficiency in order that the green and reply of EMS, offering to Secretary Rogers that the deals in Feorie's Savings Bank, and asking from the proceed to close it ap.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Lamb, Deputy Superintakers, continued his testimony, producing letters from Examiner Reed to Mr. Elia, dated November 10, 1875, Edis wrote to Atterneys Eggers that the deals in the propers solve the people share. The carries of the People's Bank, The Cay following, Mr. Elia wrote to Atterneys Eggers that the deals in the propers and reply of the following of the People's Bank. The Cay following, Mr. Elia wrote to Atterneys Eggers that the deal to Mr. Elia, dated November 10, 1875, Edis wrote to Atterneys Eggers and reputational session, Mr. Lamb, Deputy Superintakers, continued his testimony, producing letters from Examiner Reed to Mr. Elia, dated November 10, 1875, Fills wrote to Atterneys and the protection of the Celear-water, variously estimated at from one to two hundred, have been brought in by lumberner from the Northern Ferical States of the People's Bank. The Cay following, Mr. Edie wrote to examine the People's Bank; did not agree with Reed to examine the People's Bank; and an administratio

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

In a recent letter to Prof. Alexander Agassiz, or. Siemens, the inventor of the bathemeter, expresses his gratification at the prospect that that instrument will be carefully tested off our shores in actual service under the careful and skilled management of the United States Coast Survey. The bathometer is meant to be to the sea what the barometer is to the air; the latter giving the weight of the column above it, the former the weight of the column below. The bathometer operates by indicating the difference in attractive power or gravity (as evinced by a change of weight of bodies on the surface which is found on different parts of the globe, according as the material of the globe at a given poin

is denser or rarer than the average. As water is three or four times lighter than the land crust of the globe, a stratum of water has less attractive power than one of land; that is, bodies upon the water will weigh less; and the difference of weight must be exactly proportioned to, and consequently a measure of the thickness of the stratum of water. I follows that if the bathometer works perfectly, it will censtantly give, while on a vessel at sea, an indication of the depth of water beneath the ship; will give sounding the depth of water beneath the sinp; win give sommons, without the trouble of "casting the lead." Prof. Agassiz is very lavorably impressed as to the practical character of this invention. He says that the instrument is so sensitive to at it is affected by the mere approach of an observer, yet he does not think that the motion of a vessel at sea will derange the apparatus or prevent observations upon H. The possible error of its indications is only a fraction of the depth below—a fraction smaller than the probable error of soundings when a vessel is than the probable error of soundings when a under way. By means of this instrument deep-set under way. By means of this instrument deep-sea sound-ings may be taken continuously on every voyage, and the depth of the ocean everywhere may be eventually ascer-tained. But of course this will not supersede the useful-ness of soundings in detecting the presence of under-currents, in descriming deep-sea temperatures, or in showing the character of the bottom at any given locality.

The controversy as to spontaneous generation still goes on. It is claimed by the friends of Dr. Bastian that the opponents of his hypothesis, including Prof. Tyndall, have not fried the experiments which the learned Doctor described, under the conditions which he imposed. They say that the opponents of spontaneous generation are afraid to give it a fair trial. Aithough the veight of scientific authority is against Dr. Bastian, he is a match for even so able an antagonist as Prof. Tyn-dail in the war of words, and is farry entitled to credit for a marvelous termity of genius in discovering new modes of experiment to support his theory.

Quite recently the following remark was leard from one of a party of ladies visiting the Peabody Museum at New-Haven; they were looking at a case containing large specimens of brain corais and the like See the tomistoois! I never saw those in a Museum before. Here are some turned wrong side up." A similar mistake was once made by a more distinguished party. sion. The printed sheets are then placed in It was during the period when agreat effort was made by rucks and allowed to dry for two days. In the late Prof. Agassiz to obtain an appropriation from Comparative Anatomy at Cambridge. A Committee of Logislators visited the Museum. Their leader was arenciy opposed to granting additional funds for scientille purposes, and took every opportunity to enforce his views. Stopping before a case of corals, he gathered the e-men around non and harangued we have a fair sample. Here is w

> Experiments in electric lighting have been ecently made at some Russian fortresses with various mactimes. The conclusions arrived at are that the electric light may be of great service in all the fortresser, and sub-officer to learn how to work the apparatus The artifiery commandants are recommended to take frequent opportunities of using it. In war, electric lamps on a traverse or shouldering wall-piece might be do strayed by shrapnel, and to use a cover would be imprac-ticable, as this would have to be thick, and would deader the light too much. It is advised to place the lamp ; much as possible within the lort; to use it chiefly for

rado potato bug is on the increase in England. The alarmisis there have been subjected to some unjust ridicule, as fer instance concerning the statement that the useens were found in the ocean near our shores, and that true that at certain times the polato-bugs along our numbers. They were seen several times last year on the Coney Island leach, washed ashore by the surt, in long, ory of earlie was made on Wednesday last, and up to Friday night about 5,000,000 cards had been placed in the hands of the Government. In recard to the rumor that the Gonzany was upone to fulfill the terms or the contract, Mr. Bishop stated that this was without foundation. The Computity was able to print all the cards in that the forerament would need. The "under-sin" macanics, however, were to be abandoned, as they left an objectionable "feather," which caused the cards to stick tog-ther, and the roany cutters were to be used exclusively. The Computer had thirty days in which to make the cards are made, but precentions artaken to prevail the loss or abstraction of earlies. Every sheet printed is registered by the present of the contract of the insertion of the Poulan Republic last of the world at large. Describing the near relatives of the World at large. Describing the near relatives of the Colorado beetle, the paper refers to "a good species, Poligramina functua, which ranges through the cards are made, but precediments are taken to prevail the loss of miscratical treather, and the contract that they once at some last of the world at large. Describing the near relatives of the world at large. Describing the near relatives of the world at large. Describing the near relatives of the world at large. Describing the near relatives of the world at large. Describing the near relatives of the world at large. Describing the near relatives of the world at large. Describing the near relatives of the world at large. Describing the near relatives of the world at large. Describing the near relatives of the world at large. Describing the near relatives of the world at large. Describing the near relatives of the colorando beetle, the paper refers to "a strange instance of the obliviousness of scentific men to the affirms of the world at large. Describing the near relatives of the world at large. Describing the raffic of the instance of the obliviousness of scentific men to the affirms of the world at large. Describing the

In experimenting lately at the Sorbonne, Paris, with a view to industrial transformation of tetra-chloride of carbon into ebloroform, M. Morel found it hardly possible to obtain chloroform more cheaply his way; but, being struck with the similarity in the formula of the two substances, the idea was suggested t try the pure retrachloride as an amestnetic. He did so and found it had superior power to elloroform, with the same general effects. The first period, that of excita, tion, is more marked than with chloroform; the two other periods, that of insensibility and collapse, are identheal with those of chloroform. The price of this an-asthetic is less. In view of the numerous deaths which have afready occurred with chloroform and effort (more than 200 cases are on report) special interest at-laction to effects to improve on the means of anas-

The "personal equation," as it is termed, is a matter of some importance in astronomy. It may be clined as the time-difference in the expacity for perceiving, on the part of an observer. It is the error which ach person makes in noting the instant at which a star erforms its transit over the wires in the telescope which appear in the field of view like the latitude and egitade lines of a map). The difference of time in noting-t. e., the personal equation-varies with each discryer, but is usually less than a second of time-Essays enough to make a respectable library have been the one band to diminish or climinate the error during the act of electration, and on the other to find its imount afterwards and make a suitable allowance of has recently invented and described a method for climinating the error during observation. Briefly stated, the levice consists in dealing with the eye of the observer much as if it were a receiving plate for instantaneous photography. Instead of being continuously illuminated, the cross-wires of the telescope only appear in the field of view for an instant, when an electric spark flashes within the instrument. An apparatus is consecred with a clack, by which the flash is made to occi to the possage of the star from wire to wire Of course the apparatus has to be set for each star, according to the star's declination; but this is a simple matter, effected by merely sliding a pair of reins by which be can control the time when the first of a series of flashes shall occur, the rest of the veries taking place automatically. He notices the position of the star at the first flash when he begins ob. position of the star at the first flash when he begins ob, serving; if the star should happen at that instant to be bisected by a wire, of course, as each subsequent flash occurred the star would appear bisected by the successive wires. But that a circumstance can rarely occur. Usually, finding the star at some distance from one of the wires, the observer paths one or other of the reins and so accelerates of relards the next flash as to bring it to the moment when the star blockers a wire. Not quite successing with the second flash, he tries a third, and if necessary a fourth or sith, until the blockion for each remaining wire appears exact. There are usually twenty-five wires in the field, and this gives abundant opportunity. The whole apparatus is very simple and compact, though its detans cannot well be described here. It is of course connected with the chronograph, in use in most observatories, that fixes the time of record. Prof. Langley's success with this contrivance gives him casts to believe that it eliminates the "personal equation" entirely.

in a considerable portion of European Russia the male | LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. sex preponderates. The same fact has been noted in Roumania, in Greece, and in other parts of Europe. In the Russian Empire there are 100 Russians to every 50 members of other nationalities, and 100 Christians to every 16 Mohammedans and Pagans. In Turkey, on the other hand, 100 Turks have opposed to them 197 members of other untiens, and to 100 Mohammedans there are 47 Christians.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The "market-men's" noon-day prayer-meeting, begun last winter, is still kept up, in Besto The question where they will open their Fall nee'ings has not yet been decided by Mesars. Moody and sankey.

A service in memory of Mr. P. P. Bliss has been held in one of the Congregational Churches of London.

The English revisers of the New Testament have carried their second revision to the end of the seventeenth chapter of Acts.

To-morrow the Eighth Anniversary of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting will begin. There will be appropriate services extending to the 31st inst. Capt. Bandy of Chicago has fitted up a vacht

called the "Ghal Tidings," in which he is making a tour of the Western lakes, preaching in the places ac visits. Philip Phillips, the singer of sacred songs, who has made a three years' tour of Australia, New Zea land and India, and has lately been engaged in giving services of song in England, has returned to this country.

A bronze statue of Robert Raikes will soon be placed in his native town in England, Gloucester. The money has been raised by a general subscription under the auspices of the English Sungay-echool Union.

A society has been formed in France called the "Protestant Sou Society," which collects money for other organizations. Up to this time it has distributed 21,000 fraces among thirty-six benevolent societies. The funeral of Dr. Tholack was attended by

so many of the people of Halle, and by so many deputa-tions from abroad, that it is said to have resembled more the lumeral of a prince than that of a theological pro-fessor. The Triennial Conference of the Young

Men's Christian Associations of all lands will be held in Paris in 1878. A Conference for New England of Young Men's Christian Association workers, will be held in Contourd, New Hampsaire, Sept. 18-20. The Boston Young Men's Christian Union are giving earriage drives into the country to invalido, mostly women and children. Last year 357 persons,

selected from the hospitals and charitable institution, Sir Moses Monteliore of London, who is now in his ninety-tourth year, has offered to untertake a dission to secure an ameliocation of the condition of the Jews of Merocco. Several years ago he made a visit to

Palestine with a view to the observation of the condition The Rev. Dr. A. A. Hodge, having decided to leave the Western Theological Seminary at Aliegheny, Penn., in order to become the assistant of his father at Princeton Seminary, the Rev. S. H. Kellogg of Pitisburg

has been elected his successor. Mr. Kellogg was recent-The Primitive Methodist Conference of Ireand was held at Dublin during the first part of July. The Rev. James Griffin, D.D., was elected President. The income of the Missionary Society was reported at £3,150. After a long discussion upon the proposed union with the Irish Wesleyans, the report of the Committee in favor of the Union was adopted by an almost ananimous vote, The formal Act of Union will probably take place in Jane, 1873.

In reply to a recent letter asking his opinion of the effects of wine-drinking among the indick and upper classes, Cardinal Manufag has said that it was not mough to check drunkenness-that intemperance should be checked as well. In his opinion, the best way to de this was to bring up calldren never to touch liquer. He believed that most of the unhappeness in upper class homes arose from the had tempers, detas and other evils

Many of the English Ritualists are signing document recommending submission to the Ridsdan judgment. The delaration says: "A'though we are un able to concur in the whole of the reasoning which it contains, yet we find in it some grounds of sail in so far as it (1) allows the castward position of the e lebrant, (2) confirms the principle of a distinctive Euchartstic dress; (3) reto mizes the right of the Cauren of England to the legitimate use or religious art in her

the present temperance revival to an intemperate ang gist named Osgood, doing business in Gardner, Maine. story led many of his commades to make the same effort, and so, says Mr. Dow, "the influence spread in constantly widening circles, until it extended over all

Professor Plumptree has called attention through The Landon Guardian, to a book cuticled the "English Cataolies Vade Meenin," published by Mr. G. J. Palmer, the publisher of The Church Times. The feltowing passages are specially noted; "I confess to Almigaty God, to Blessed Mary and Ail Smuts . therefore, I pray that Biesaed Mary and All Samts may pray to the Lord and God for me." The Mass: I offer unto thee by the hands of the priest, the sacrifice of the body and bood of our Lord Jeans Christ. For the reconsider of the sins of all Christians, living or dead."

Very satisfactory accounts have been received in England of the progress of the Mission rettlement in Central Africa. The first crops have been gathered at the freed slave settlement at Massisi, on the road to Lake Nyassa, and the village is reported to be orderly an Sishop Steere, who has charge of the Auglican Mission in Disnop Sicere, who has charge of the Anglican Mission I.
Zamibar, to request missionaries to be sentto him. Two
years ago Bisnop Sicere visited this chief. A new rosto Lake Nyassa is to be opened from Kilwa. The exentions of the Sultan of Zauziaer have perceptibly enecked
the land sinve-trade. A passion is to be established at
Lake Taleguny ika.

At the recent Lake Bluff Sunday-school Assembly (near Chicago), the Rev. Joseph Cook delivered an address on "New England Scepticism." Among the rest he said: "An operative class disgusted with the churches is large in New England." On one of the morning of the meeting, Mr. Cook gave the amhence liberty to as him any questions, on condition that he should question them in return. For nearly an hour he was piled with al sorts of Licobedical commutations, to which he gave quick and and replies. When it came to his turn to destron, he made many inquiries into the religious condition of the population of the West. At times the questioning and answering excited great increment.

Seventy-two or more Camp-Meetings are announced in the Northern and Western States for the month of August. Those at the best known points are Lake Bluff, Dinois, August 1: Thousand Island Park, St. Lawrence River (International Christian Temperance), 1-6; Chautaqua Assembly, Fair Point, New York, 4-23; Lakesville, Ohio, 8; Emory Grove, nea Baltimore, 9; Sing-Sing, New-York, 14-24; Framing-ham, Mass. (National), 15; Ocean-Grove, 10-25; Sea-Grove, New Jersey (Caristian Temperanes Conference), 16-19; Martha's Vineyard, 20-27; Thousand Islamis Sanday-School Paritament, August 21—September 2; There will be a National Caristian Temperance Camp-Meeting at Oid Ordered Beach, August 7-12; and a District Camp-Meeting, 13-18.

The text of the resolutions in relation to "the Priest in Absolution," adopted by the Bisheps of the of Canterbury, sitting in Convocation, runs tous: 1. That this house, having considered the first resolution appended to the statement of the Society of the Holy Cross presented to this house on Friday, July 6 1877, is of opinion that the Society has neither repudiated, condemnation of any doctrine or practice of confession which can be thought to render such a book nee, ressary or expedient." A motion was also adopted:
"That the staintes of the Society be referred to a committee of all the Bishops in the province, who shall submit their report to the President as soon as possible." n was approved by the lowest house, the vote be A correspondent sends to The Tribune the

following account of an interesting passage in the proceedings of the Presbyterian Alliance at Edinburgh: "Last evening (July 5) the subject before the Council was Home Missions in the United States and Other Landa." On the part of the United States able addresses were made by Dr. Paxton, Dr. Cyrus Dickson and Dr. Van Dyke, in the order named, Dr. Dickson literally 'stormed the fort,' and held captive that vast assembly for about three-quarters of an hour. The Assembly Hall was packed to its utmost capacity; the dele-A recent paper read before the London Statistical Society, gave some particulars as to the populations of Russia and Turkey. The former of these Empires has \$1,581,482 inhabitants, the latter only 25,986, 868, or, including Egypt. Tripoli and Tunis, 43,408,900. The population of Russia increases at the rate of 1.1 per cent per annum, the increase among the Jews being at least double what it is among the Christians. With respect to Turkey, there exist no data for calculating the increase, though it is most probable that the dominant race does not increase at all, a fact necounted for by victous practices, and by the sacrifices demanded from it for the defence of the empire. Throughout Asiatic Russia and

A SERIOUS DEFECT AT VALE COLLEGE. QUANTITY INSTEAD OF QUALITY INSISTED UPON AT ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS-THE BENEFITS OF THOROUGH STUDY LOST THROUGH THE RE-QUIREMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Now that the old college year is over and the new one approaching, will you allow a graduate of Yale to call the attention of the Faculty to a very mischievous policy obtaining in the college, and probably in most of our colleges! I refer to the substitution of quantity for quality as a measure of excellence in both the preparatory and the college studies. The main end of the college course being discipline and

the present, conditions to read more than a small fraction of the whole range of Greek and Latin Classics, why should the question of amount come up at all? Is it worth while to read a little larger fraction of the whole at the sacrifice of a nice, discriminating knowledge and command of the languages, as well as of a perfect and accurate knowledge of the works themselves as individual wholes! Why insist, for example, on the Bucolles, Georgies, and six books of the Æueld, read, as they must then be, in an imperfect if not slovenly way, when one book could be presented in such a manner that almost every cossible question relating to it could be answered-his torical, grammatical and philological, rhetorical, geo-Casar and seven orations of Cicero, when two of each of the Anabasis and three of the Blad, when one of each would be amply sufficient in point of quantity, and would sllow the lad to acquire-what now very seldom is acmired by our highest scholars-a thorough command of Arnold used to call the most perfect instrument of thought and expression ever employed by man! Want are a few pages, more or less, in comparison with a little bsolutely mastered, and with the establishment of life. long haods of thoroughness and accuracy! It is with TAKING TRIBUNE ADVICE profound gratitude that the writer (then a lad at Philippe to the Editor of The Tribune. lips's Academy, Andover,) recalls the simple incident which tells its own story without need of comment, that when his class came in the course for the first time under Dr. Taylor (the Arnold of America) nearly two days were spent in analyzing the first four lines of the Eneid. Is it any wonder that faithful students knew more about Latin and Greek on leaving that and the very few similar academies, than the best students not there trained did on leaving college? For one, I say without the slightest hesitation that the positive instruction in the languages received at Yale did not for a moment compare with that at the Andover Academy. How have the German scholars acquired their command of the languages save by the proverbeal "German thertended knowledge of classical literature be conceded to especially desirable, how is it most likely to be achieved if not by slow and patient thoroughness at the beginning! It was the writer's constant experience, confirmed by that of others, that the college lessons in the languages were too long to be mastered in the tune the fruit of the previous mistake with regard to the prefiningry course. The lessons in college would not have been too long had not the excessive amount required for admission made it impossible for the student to acquire an exhaustive knowledge of the grammars, together with such ready command of vocabularies and idioms as at sight. Such preparation would seem to leave the way oping muturity of the pupil, to be the proper field of rhetoric and philology, as well as a criticism of the literatures as such. In place of this, during Freshman and Sephomore years, our instructors, with one or two rare exceptions, allowed us to translate in the boldest, but petty and mechanical, rules for the genitive or abla tive, or for the subjunctive mode, or a question about an unmeaning date, summed up the analysis of the passage. use of translations by the students has necessitated the

may have something to do." But besides the virtual and very sad acrossion thus made, that the quality of the or see that the very increase of the amount required, if is did not at the outset induce by necessity the use of translations, has now made them absolutely indispensable

the claims for damages which will be made, and which even by industrious and ending scholars? How much where, one would think, to make the examination of the passage (this passage being a brief one) so profound and scarching that no slovenly analent (as one who depends on trunciations is in constant danger of becoming) could, possibly austain it?

Much is said of the raising of the standard in both the preparatory and the undergraduate courses; but this appears to consist almost wholly in an increase of the mount required, and this, if our present view be corrected in the control of t duced by two-thirds or three-fourtles; while the examina ion of the subjects involved shall be of the most thorough and searching character, leaving almost no point un ested, by the passage in hand. What a stir there would e among hundreds of lads who are now racing over the preparatory course only to break at the first probing What good hope, then, of a body of Greeians ad Latinists who should be a living answer to the nov casonable reproach of the scientists, that, after all the ime and labor spent, our students know almost nothing of the languages; and who should also be fitted to take in and earry forward the most important investigation n linguistic science, Fr.
Northumberland, Penn., July 23, 1877.

THE CELLS IN BELLEVUE HOSPITAL o the Editor of The Tribune.

Sig: Knowing that your columns are always pen to anything that will advance the cause of humanty, I will ask you to be good enough to insert the follow ng abstract from a report upon the condition of the cells v Committee of the State Board of Charities:

ty Committee of the State Board of Chartiles:

That which we would especially call your attention to, is the position and condition of the cells in Beilevine Hospital.

These cells are used for the temporary confinement of troublessene, noisy, and lamatic patients of both sexes. They occupy the ground floors of two extensions on the rear of the main building. There being only six cells for each sex, it is often necessary to place two innatics in one cell. In the part assigned to make, there is no provision made for giving a bath to the fifthy creatures sometimes brought in from the streets, and the Orderly is obliged to resear to such cleansing observes as he can command to reader them fit for the physician to examine. There is a bath tub in the dark closet, used as a

to investicate and report upon the brailing and ventilation at Beliavine. The report has been decimed of so mach importance that it has been published entire in the Fifth Annail Report of the State Charities Aid Association.

The cells for the confinement of males who are notey and unmanageable, as well as funate patients, are immediately over a cellar; cach cell has an iron grating in the center of the floor; bemeath the grating is a steam-cold to heat the air as it passes over it and into the cell. The air thus supplied to the patients is very objectionable; it is taken from a cellar confaining earl, jumber and mach rubbish, with no provision for admining pure fresh air or fig.it, the windows having been walled up. Some of the soft-pupes exposed in fine cellar seem to be leaking more or less all the time, adding insurities to the afance-phete. Whenever the floors of the cells are swept or scribbed, the grating affords a means for conveying the dirt to the cellar, and coading the cold under the grating with the same. Foul art is thus constantly supplied to the patients, with no provision for taking it away, except by opening the window or door into the hall, which cannot always be done. The cells for violent female patients have no celiar undermeath. The floor is damp; if seems to be but little above the ground. There is no direct provision for heating or venitating the cells. Warinth and venitation can only be obtained by opening the doors communicating with the hall, which is insufficient. Two of these rooms only are heated by the service-pipe of steam supplied to the ward above. The water-close is have no direct communication with the outer air, out have windows opening into the hall and into the sieephave no direct communication with the outer air, out have no direct communication with the outer air, out have windows opening into the hall and into the sleeping-room of the nurse, where, as well as into the cells, the poisonous atmosphere is diffused. * * An improvement in this respect is needed above all others.

**New-lock, July 9, 1877.

8.

WORK FOR YOUNG MEN.

PROFESSIONS AND MANUAL LABOR—2,000 MEDICAL
GRADUATES EVERY YEAR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It was the habit of Horace Greeley, during the later period of his life, to advise young men not to enter the professions or engage in so-called light and easy employments, but to depend on the labor of their hands, and, if farmer, "stick to the farm." He thought the tendency to seek such occupations was too

great, and sought to discourage it. It is very probable that a few of those who read or heard his opinions were influenced by them as to their course in life, but the ming moved on to prove his advice by exhibiting the mings moved on to prove his advice by exhibiting the failures he half warned them audiest. There are many particularly of those who seek professional positions, who do so from other considerations than their finness and adaptation for the work to be performed. A young man I know of his begun the study of medicine; the principal remon, as given by himself, for his choice is that he exhibit marry respectably if he remains on a farm. Another, of very ordinary ability, is sure that ere long he can reach a professorship. Another, who alms at political honors, he sare there is no the road but the

farm. Another, of very ordinary ability, is sure that ero long he can reach a professorship. Another, who aims at political honors, is sure there is no other road but the practice of the law. He is confident that by following that road he will reach his ano.

Medical colleges have done much to encourage false ideas by throwing out the buit of easy graduation to be swallowed by the quasi student. The latter finds the nook in als disappointment, when the Latin diploma be had expected would give him inflaence preves to be of little value, like the depreciated bill of an inflated earrency. For premary and competitive reasons, the manber rather than the quality of graduades is considered the matter of principal importance by many of the schools. The estimated number of graduates annually sent forth by the regular medical colleges of the United States is 2,000. In the opinion of the editor of The Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner this is "1,500 to many," doctors as manify turned out, and a correspending extra number of inverse, cities and towas are full to verificating of both; for examples, Bloomington, Ill., with a population of 20,000 has about 75 of each; Dalles, Texas, with a less population, about the same number. Go where you will, you may enough the 30 in writing to sample declared. the laying of foundations rather than the acquisition of knowledge, and it being impossible under any, or certainly population, about the same number. Go where you will you may usually find 30 in waiting to supply the demand for 10.

for 10.

One would materally suppose that an army not half employed nor half paid would not be troubled to open ranks for new recruits, but in this medico-legal grand division still they come. In the manas of many there is apt to be built an imaginary social pyramid, with manual labor stanting at the bottom, clerhed in patches and rags, and unable to rise, while light employments, mercantle pursuits, the bottom, cisched in patches and rags, and mable to rise; while light employments, increantly pursuits, learning, science, and art, sentectly attirest, compose the ascending pile, which is crowned with wealth and konor. More or tess, externals deceive all persons. The solid and rough clott's of labor are apt to make them blind to its vains and dismity. Men are likely to forget that it may be closely associated with learning or science, searching persons up, and flustly sit with them in honor when they shall went the crown. Thomas Edward has had a hard life, bending over his humber and lapstone, but the crown is wears now is grander than that of his country's Queen. The worthy head will and the crown, however the budy may be clothed or the hands employed. 6. N. Bushburn, Ill., July 20, 1877.

TAKING TRIBUNE ADVICE.

SIR: The writer of this article, baving been a careful reader of your paper, especially the financial column, has several times feit that your comments on the condition of the coal stocks and properties were nonecessarily severe. He new finds that he has been great ly misled by the advice of those who ought to have known, and wishes to the extent of reveral thousand doilars he had taken your advice and done long ago what he has to-day done-"sold out." The comments in a rehas to-day done—"som out." The commerces in a recent issue in regard to a "pool" being formed among Wallest, gamblers to carry up these stocks, especially Morris and Essex, are very appropriate. This is only markine rick of Wallest, men to encourage hypertors who have become "discouraged" in holding this property to expect a higher price at which to close out their stock. The condition of these companies crows worse from day to day and with no locate for the future.

companies grows worse real and Western Company hope for the future.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company admitted, in their most prespectors those, that the interest and exercises of the Morris and Essex amounted to about \$1,000,000 per year more than its revences, and they were only enabled to carry is by the profit on the they were only enabled to carry is by the profit on the first part of the profit of the about \$1,000,000 per year more than its revences, and they were only enabled to early hely the profit on the combination price of coal, vir., about \$5 per ten. What now are their prospects, with coal at \$2 and \$2 50 and \$8 gatted market, with resides competition on every side, and enormous interest accounts and fixed charges? It may be urged that some of them with some to abing 4 to succumb. Most assuredly they wife but will this help the others of rehere the market? Is not the New-Jersey Central in the hands of a receiver, and are they not sending more coal to market to day that our every not sending more coal to market to day that ever a face of limited means who held the stock of the New-Jersey Central is indeed sail to contemplate; and now for all those who are holding these stocks and cannot affect to note them take Tan Tanton's advice and self them out while they can still realize something for them. In Morrish of the sail them out while they can still realize something for them. In Morrish of the company are consponed to mirwell top, or decline to pay further interest on it, a long lawor decline to pay further interest on it, a long lat i would follow, and the stock of itsell would be abs

COUNT THE COST. To the Editor of The Prioune.

Sin: It seems to me there is one aspect of these railway riots which ought to be kept very plainly before the working classes. I mean the nature and extent of the cash cost of these riots and the fact that the working classes inevitably must and will pay for them. The railway companies will tose something, but not much after the several States and municipalities have settled the claims for damages which will be made, and which

ay so much for the ranway risks every time he sus

iny to a meal.

It remains to be seen how much we must pay in this manner, but it may be our working classes may discover uses for radways before the end comes. In short, whatever the destruction of property, the loss to business, the public migry, all will thenly reduce itself to deliars and cents, and the people will foot the buil, demagozues to New-York, July 24, 1877.

SENATOR PATTERSON A MYSTERY. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Who is Senator Patterson? If there is uch a man a good many people out this way think you to him a great injustice in connecting his name so uncere-There is scarcely an issue of your paper in which you do not refer to him under the head of "political notes" is such a way as to make him look ridiculous te your many readers. Your comments make out that he is continually delivering the most inconsistent kind of speeches on political topics; and yet we never see any of his speeches in print. He must be a man of uncommon forbearance, or he would resent your efforts to descrey his influence. Please publish one of his speeches in full, so we can be able to judge of his merits, and thus preserve the unform impartability of The Tribuxe. Again I ask, who is senator l'alterson?

enator l'atterson f Erie, Fu., July 10, 1877. [Not Billy who was struck, nor the New-Hampshire Senator who has retired from public life, but the Honorable gentleman from South Carolina, who will be only to happy to supply "Inquirer" with back numbers of The Congressional Record.-ED.]

GOING TO EUROPB.

Four steamers sail for Europe to-day, whose passenger lists are much smaller than usual at this season, a fact partially accounted for by the strikes. Many people now sojourning in the West who had aiready engaged passage, yesterday telegraphed to the Companies that they were not able to reach the steamers at the hours of departure. The Inman Steamer City of Richmond carries the largest number of saloon passengers, namely, 78. The National Line Steamship Egypt has 45 names on her saloon list; the Devonia has 43, and the North German Lloyd Steamship General Werder takes out 28 saloon passengers. The following are the complete lists of saloon passengers:

FOR LEVERPOOL - By Stansish in City of Richmond, - Miss Elica's, Haigh, Mrs. Wouldt, Mrs. S. Farquahar, Miss Mi-lowing, Master P. Maher, Whitam Mitchell and wife, William R. Barber, George Wallbridge, Miss Mitchell, Miss Mitchell,

K Clark, Judge Press, Nrs. E. D. Wallaco, Mrs. E. Sherwess, Imra Strady and Emily.

By Scient shop Types—L. Kinapp, P. B. Lawson, Dr. Powell, Mr. Neal, Mr. and Miss Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, E. A. Kingsbury, Thomas Parkinson, E. C. Kimball, Mrs. and Mass Corporator, Mrs. Farmer, Miss Greeny, the Roy. Mr. Brown, Mrs. S. M. Horris, Mrs. astancer, Miss Murray, Mr. and Miss Corporator, Mrs. Farmer, Miss Greeny, the Roy. Mr. Brown, Mrs. S. M. Horris, Mr. and Mrs. Barlings, W. G. Lube, R. A. Pairs, S. M. Horris, Mr. and Mrs. Sechwarfeld; and flow children, Mr. Westorf, O. A. Petric, F. Rawding, W. H. Stant, Mrs. Gordon and child, John Lago, the Boy, Nr. Vanderpool, Mr. Moore, Shas Hulse, Dr. Battle, M. Sayer, R. G. Harger, Ph.R. Chaleston, Mr. Swen, John S. Kon, A. R. Leiler, W. S. McLedlan, Mr. Swen, John S. Kon, A. R. M. Leiler, Mr. Moore, Shas Hulse, Dr. Battle, Mr. Sayer, R. G. Harger, Ph.R. Chaleston, Mr. Swen, John S. Penniana, C. A. R. Leiler, Mr. Moore, Schollen, Mr. Swen, John S. Penniana, R. L. Tawlor, James Ioc., William Voung, John S. Punhan, R. L. Tawlor, James Hamilton, Voung, John S. Punhan, R. L. Tawlor, James Hamilton, Voung, John S. Punhan, R. L. Tawlor, James